WHOLE NO. 8969.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1861.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Cabinet Council on the Evacuation of Fort Sumter.

The Necessity for the Abandonment of Fort Pickens.

The Peaceful Policy of the Southern

Plare-Up Between the President and the California Office Seekers.

THE EVACUATION OF FORT SUMTER. know when Colonel Lamon will return there. The fina

THE QUESTION OF ABANDONING FORT

The reports in regard to reinforcing Fort Pickens, it is ow apparent, were put out for the sole purpose of helps even now a matter of almost impossibility to land sup-Men will find that it cannot make the attempt, much les

THE POLICY OF THE SOUTHERN COLIMIS-SIGNERS.

teelf for two or three works past at the South, in regard ton, has broken out at last in a captious leader in . To the ability and consummate tac nd address of the Commissioners the country is infederal troops from the secoded States, which will soon brupt leaves, accepting every everture for time, with afford to ask for delay their true policy was to give it. By this means an epportunity has been afforded President rate an ever-whelming force on Fort Pickenc, rendering its abandoument a necessity, and af-

-A SCENE AT THE WHITE EQUSE.

. It appears that the President invited Senator Babreakfast with him. The invitation was accepted, and after breakfast the President invited the Senator to and have a hearing in regard-to the appointments in that

os, were coon in the presence of his Excellency. Ember, of Oregon, to be heard in regard to the appointments in California. Mr. Simenton then read an address, said to be seuched in severe and disrespectful language several citizens of California, who were of Mr Birdseyo for Calloctor. After Mr. Simonton Cad concluded the reading of his address, the President took his manescript, and, crushing it in his hand, threw or twenty five years. He is my friend. This attack

. Opinions are greatly divided on the merits of the performance. All parties, however, are glad to peronly the first symptom of the much vannted, but rather tall. Jacksonism of "Old Abe."

ator Baker and Messrs. L. Stanford, John Satter interview with the President this afternoon. A compre mine was effected after considerable discussion, according ions the California appointments will be made. This wil

Washington, March 20, 1861.

Te Powhatan, now at New York, and recently from vy, been put cut of commission, her officers detached ad her crew transferred to the receiving ship. The ves

sea again.

ong is progressing very slowly. They have been wait ng for several days for Lieutenant Gilman, stationed at gove nment will be able to show by him that Commodere armstrong failed to co-operate with the army for the protection of the government property.

THE PRINSYLVANIA PERSON AGENCY.

sest is Poulson, whose appointment to the important of Cension Agent of Pennsylvania was predicted in orsespondence, to-day gave fifty thousand dellars soul to fulthfully execute the duties. He was appointed by secretary Smith upon the special appeal of E. Joy more and, "hillp S. White, of Philadelphia.

MRS. LINCOLN'S RECEPTION. the bers of two and four. A large number of the citizens washington and strangers now in the city paid aspects. The affair was quite elegant.

schol upon yesterday. The names of those appointed

Milliamaburg City News.

In more of Morey and Jawanay.—On Friday night the residence of Mr. James Fitzpatrick, in Division avonue, between Second and Third streets, was entered and robbed of £95, a gold watch worth \$100, and jewelry of the value of £75. No arrests have been made.

FORTY over Years or ISSANITY.— Mrs. Judith Gyles, aged eighty seven, sies at the Newport, R. I., Issane Asylum a few cyls ance. She cutered the Asylum insane when forty buy years of age, and remained so until her death.

antiquity of the Festival-Curious Customs and Superstitions Appertaining to the Season—Easter in Jerusalem, &c.

The festival of Easter is said to be one of Phomici origin, called Estarte er Ashtaroth; and we also learn that their goddens Eastre, who was probably the Estrarte of the Eastern nations. It is presumed that its present name is derived from this goddess, though some consider that it comes from the Angle-Saxon word yet—a storm—the time of Easter being subject to the continual recurrence of tempestuous weather. The restiral is at the present held by the Christian churches in comme derived from the Mobrew word peach, signifying a pas-sage, which was the name given to the great feast of the er, held by the Jews at the period of the year when the sun passed over the equator; and it was on the day upon which that feast was celebrated that our Sa-viour held his paschal feast. The Roglish werd paschal as applied to the lamb which formed part of the last supthe same source. That the observation of Easter is a month, and the Western on the night which preceded the A. D. 225. It was then ordered to be held on the Sunda; Easter Sunday can full is the 22d of March, and the latest the 25th of April. It fell on the former day in 1818, and ter is the principal movable feast of the year, and regulates the position of all the others.

Faster day is observed throughout Christendom with seculiar rites. In the Roman Catholic church high mass ebrated and the Host is adored with the greatest rence; and in the Episcopal special appropriate ser

vices are appointed for this day.

In the Middle Ages, when the only theatres were churches, and the monks were the only actors, plays were frequently got up at Faster for popular amusement various incidents of which the festival was commemorative, and were called "Resurrection Plays," and the a scale in accordance with the splendor of the church ser.

Monday and Tuesday in Easter week are generally ob-served as holidays in the schools and factories of Great these days so important in the eyes of pleasure needers are fast fading away. Alas, for the Londoners, that ing the things that were, the charter under which it was held having been withdrawn within the last half zen years, and a fond farewell has been paid to the "fun of the fair," the "merry-go-round," the dancing booth, with its beery fiddlers and choking clouds of saw-dust; and last, though not least, Richardson's show, where you could witness a five act drams and see the sailor's

ommon at the present date, and are considered peculiar son, the custom having been handed down ish times, when the clergy used to bandy a In early days, too, mayors and aldermen, and other big State, to take part in the ball practice and eat tansey cake—a custom derived from the Romish church, and

called the "water quintain," in the performance of bewildering ceremonies of the early Romish church, is still practised on Easter Monday and Tuesday in some of the northern counties of England. The practice consists the northern countries of England. The practice consists in lifting up a person in a gayly-decorated chair, the men lifting the wemen on the former day, and the reverse being the order of the latter. The persons lifted are ex-pected to present a fee; but they have the privilege of kissing shose engaged in lifting; so that if the fair ones are good looking, gentlemen who are lifted may perhaps consider the performance cheap at the price. In some parts of Ireland it is customary for the people on Easter Monday to congregate at some favorite promenade, each going with the avowed object of seeing the fair. the performance, when we consider that this consists in the men kissing the females, without reserve, married and single. The salutation is always taken as a matter of course, and never amiss, and plain indeed must be the daughter of Eve who does not get a doze

An Easter custom belonging to the Islands of Scilly is called goose-dancing; it consists in the young men and maidens exchanging apparel, and thus disguised they visit their neighbors in companies, dance and crack joke upon what has happened in the island during the pas year, and inform every one of his or her fau nce being taken. By this yearly custom and tolers

certain dishes receiving a prominent place on the table at particular times. In many parts of England it is customary to eat a gammon of bacon at Easter. This practice is said to have originated in a desire to show a proper ab horrence of Jews at this perticular season, and the peoit is derived. Whilst alluding to the Jews, we may men-tion a custom instituted in the city of Toulouse, in France, by Charlemagne, which was, that at Easter any Christian might give a box on the ear to a Jew whenever he chanced the course of centuries, commuted for a tax, and the money appropriated to the use of one of the churches.

The mutual presentation, at this season, of colored eggs to friends, prevails on various parts of the continent of or eggs, as they are termed, by a peculiar process have their shells ornamented with various colored devices, or with names, dates or other appropriate inscriptions.

There was a superstition once very prevalent in Eng morning to witness the sun, at its rising, dance in hono of the resurrection. The holief in the superstation is kept up by the fact that no person can view the sun steadily at any hour without its appearing to dance about before the eyes.

In Spain it is the custom for the villagers to elect a paschal or Faster king, whose duties are somewhat akin to those of the Lord of Misrule at Christmae. It is said that the Emperor Charles the Fifth, on passing through a small village in Aragon, on Easter day, was gravely ac-coated by the mimic monarch of the place with "Sir, it is I that am king." "Much good may it do you, my friend," replied the Emperor; "you have chosen an ex-

coedingly troublesome employment."

The Easter ceremonies of the Greek church in the holy city of Jerusalem are peculiarly interesting. "The Pil-grims," writes the talented author of "Eothen," "begin to arrive in Palestine some weeks before the Easter festival of the Greek church. They come from Egypt, from all parts of Syria, from Armenia and Asia Minor, from Stamboul, from Roumelia, from the provinces of the Danube, and from All the Russias. Most of these people bring with them some articles of merchandise, rather as a from a spirit of mercenary speculation. They generally travel in families, for the women are of course more ar-

cent than their husbands in undertaking these pious enterprises, and they take care to bring with them all their does not depend upon the age of the votary; so that peo-ple whose careful mothers have obtained for them the

nians that at midnight, on Easter eve, a fire descende little apparent enthusiasm, they are driven to the verge of madness by the miracle which is displayed After this there is a long pause, and then, suddenly, from there issue long shining flames. The pilgrims now rush forward, madly struggling to light their tapers at the holy

lemnties of Easter are concluded, the pilgrims move off in a body to complete their good work by visit-ing the sacred scenes of the neighborhood of Jerusalem, waters is one of the chief objects of the expedition. All

In every region of the earth where the light of Christianity has penetrated, it is customary to celebrate the festival of Easter with the most joyful ceremonies. But for some reason or other the falling of Easter near the 28th of March—Lady Day—is deemed to be a coincidence of bad omen. There are not wanting numerous instances on record of disastrous events happening in European countries, whenever an "unfucley Easter," as it is termed, occurred. Tradition also loves to attribute to the circumstance the death of more than one sovereign in France, Spain and England, whose fate it unfortunately was to occupy thrones during such ominous periods, and plagues and famines without number are referred to the same source. So strong was the popular belief on this point at one time in England, that a song was composed, in which the following lines occurred, and which are remembered to this day:—

England beware of some mishap.

It so happens that this year Easter falls rather alarmingly near the 25th of March, within six days of it, and it is to be supposed that the prophets who flourish hereabouts will not be slow in attributing all the troubles which afflict Uncle Sam's family to this coincidence.

The Catholic and Episcocalism services on Easter Sunday are of the most imposing character. The churches are beautifully decorated, and the music is generally of an unusually novel and interesting character. In England the churches are decorated with early spring flowers, significant of the "rising from the earth." The services are much enlivened, the organ once more sends forth its joyous notes, and human voices sing the praises of the Lord in strains of heavenly music. Everything that denotes joy for the rising of the Saviour is brought into the ceremony. A custom exists in one or more of the parishes of England that the first young couple who shall arrive at the church door for the purpose of being joined in wedlock shall be exempt from paying the customary fee; and it is amusing to see at what an early hour some wishers for conjugal happiness are in attendance.

paying the customary fee; and it is amusing to see at what an early hour some wishers for conjugal happiness are in attendance.

In the West India Islands, particularly Jamaica, it is the custom on Easter Sunday to decorate the Episcopal churches and chapels with branches of the lignumvitae tree. The small, round leaves of this tree, about the almost a ten seen piece, and of a dark, glossy green, interspersed with large bunches of small, delicate flowers, of a voiet blue tint, produce a pleasing effect. There is a beautiful significance, too, in the choice of the ilgnumvitae as an Easter decoration, for what can be more appropriate than the foliage of the wood of life to symboliee the triumph of the risen Saviour over the powers of death and hell, in order that mankind, in the words of the noble anthem proper to the day, shall be "alive unto righteousness". In the parish church of Kingston an exception is made in favor of the pimento, branches of which decorate the sacred eddice on the holy day. The pimento, however, though possessed of a beauty of its ewn, in its bright, laurel shaped leaves, and gratefulss is its aromatic edor, cannot compete with the more modest and unpretending lignumvite in the emeral green of its tiny leaves, and the chaste blue of its flowers, while, as an embleam of immortality, it is not near so appropriate. As in England and the United States, so in these islands, the Svangelical party in the church, if they do not openly oppose, certainly discourage the observance of this beautiful custom; but in spite of this fact the ancient usage essens rather to increase in popular favor.

The juvenile sport of coloring and cracking eggs used

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Much attention is at this moment given to the su of relieving Broadway from the crowd of vehicles of all descriptions which now burthen that thoroughfare, and a remedy has been urged by some in the establishment along that fine street—the pride of the Empire City—of a line of railroad cars, which, in my opinion, would not correct the evil, but would forever destroy the beauty of this splendid street. I beg to suggest one which I think city, and free from the objections urged against the present crowded condition of Broadway and of the pro-posed establishment of a line of cars. Beginning at the Battery, we now have Greenwich street to where it inter-sects Fulton street—from thence remove the buildings Broadway, say one hundred feet, to where it will cross Barclay street and enter College place. On the west side of College place are some valueless buildings—especially the Hudson River Railroad depot—which block up about have a continuous street from the Battery to where it enters West Broadway, of equal width. From West Broadway, of equal width. From West Broadway continue, until crossing Canal street you enter Laurens street, which now is narrowed on the west side by buildings which, oeing removed, will restore the street to the full wiath, and you then proceed until you cross amity street. Here the passage to Washington square is intercepted by buildings which must be removed to give an entrance on said square. The eastern half of this square could, with little expense, be made very ornamental, and at the same time a thoroughtare, upon the plan of the Plaze de la Concerd in Paris, could be made. The whole of this area could be cemented, and at the same time be occupied by statues and fountains, which would be highly ornamental. The proposed new entrance into the square could be continued to the commencement of Fifth avenue by a diverging carriage way, of the same width as Fifth avenue and West Broadway, and you would thus have a continuous and wide street extending from the Battery to Harlem river, and which wouls be pronounced an avenue (or street) superior to Oxford street in London, and not surpalsed by any street in the capitals of Europe. One-half or more of the lines of omnibuses which now of necessity crowd and block up Broadway—so loudly and so justify yoted a nuisance—could then run on this new route, and be quite as convenient to the public. Besides, for private carriages, it would be both pleasanter and safer, and avoid the risk of their being broken or everturned and endangering life, as is now the case.

There is another consideration. The present commencement of Fifth avenue (its southern terminus) is at present much hidden away and cheerless; but if the arrangement! propose is carried out, this locality would soon be occupied by retail dry goods, jewelry, fancy and millinery stores, and the resort of the numerous families of wealth who now nearly all reside up town, chiefly be tween freenthal for the treets, a have a continuous street from the Battery to where it en-ters West Broadway, of equal width. From West Broad

New York, March 30, 1861. The property No. 116 Nassau street, consumed by fire on the 29th inst., was not owned by the Greenwood Cemetery Association, but was a portion of the estate of

I. J. GREENWOOD, JR.
The following is the insurance on Ellis & Starr's bookbindery, No. 114 Nassau street, which our reporter failed
to give in detail in his account of the fire—Broadway,
\$1,000, Ham'lton, \$1,000; Excelsior, \$1,000; Fulton,
\$1,000, Northwestern, \$2,600; Etna, Hartford, \$2,000;
St. Mark's, \$2,500; St. Nicholas, \$2,500; total, \$13,000.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS FROM TEXAS.

Return of the Daniel Webster with United States Troops-Names of the Re-

their Departure, &c., &c.
The steamship Daniel Webster, Captain Miner, from transe Santiago, March 19, Fort Jefferson 24th, and Fort Taylor 25th, arrived here yesterday afternoon, with United States troops on board. She also brings as pas-

Arm O. L. Merris, child and servant, Pirst artillery, Major F. J. Porter, Assistant Adjutant General. Surgeon A. N. McLaren, Medical Department. Assistant Surgeon C. Sutherland, Medical Departme Capt. W. B. Johns, Third infantry, commanding Com-Capt. H. B. Cittz, Third infantry, commanding Company E.

Major W. H. Frence, First artillery, commanding Com-pany R. First artillery. Licut. G. L. Morris, First artillery, commanding com-pany M. E. Chalfin, Company K.

any M.
Licut. S. F. Chalfin, Company K.
Licut. J. W. Robinson, Company L.
Licut. H. W. Closson, Commanding Company F.
Licut. H. W. Closson, Company M.
Licut. R. H. Jackson, Company L.
Companies L and M and the officers attached for Forteforeon, Fortogas.
Also Companies F and K and officers, for Fort Taylor,

artillery, Capt. Dawson commanding, and two compa-nies of Second cavalry, Capt. Stoneman commanding. The posts in the upper part of Texas had generally been The posts in the upper part of Texas had generally been abandoned, and the troops were being concentrated on the sea coat. Col. Backus was at Fort Brown, and two companies Third infantry, under Major Sibley, were expected soon. The Indians followed the march of the troops, and committed great havoc among the poole, killing some and running off their stock. Major Sibley chastised some of the swanges. Great fear is felt all along the line of the Rio Grande, and indeed the whole frontier, of attack from Indians. Cortinas was understood to be simply waiting the departure of the federal troops to recommence operations on a larger scale than heretofore, and in which he was checked by the army of last year.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. DEAR SIR-In your issue of the 15th inst., under the head of "Imperiant from Texas." I observe the follow-

From my own observation and the reports of officers, am able to assert that this statement is entirely unfound and I have no doubt it is equally untrue as applied to the who remained true to their allegiance in novel and most trying circumstances, and who have behaved in all respects with the utmost military propriety, I beg you will give the same publicity to this note that you have given to the statement that called it forth. Most respectfully, your most obedient servant, FORF BROWN.

The United States steamer Crusader, Lieutenant T. A. M ing from New York. It is reported that she will remain at this station, occasionally running across the Gulf to Havana and looking out for the interests of commerce,

esterday afternoon from Texas, via Fort Jefferson. Majo Fitz John Porter, of the Adjutant General's Department, on board; also Captain Henry B. Clitz, with two comp nies of Second infantry, and Lieutenant Edward R. Platt and Lieutenant Guilford D. Bailey, with one company of Second artillery. Major French's Light battery was brought up by the Webster, and will be landed here.

this evening.

The steamship General Rusk, Smith, arrived last night from Brazos, via Fort Jefferson, where she had touched to land Capt. Dawson's and Capt. Hill's companies of take up their quarters within the walk of Fort Taylor. Major Wm. H. French, being the senier captain, will assume the military command of the garrison. The following officers are now stationed at Fort Taylor.—Capt. E. B. Hunt, Corps of Engineers; Capt. (Brevet Major) Wm. H. French, Capt. J. M. Brannon, Capt. Samuel Jones, Lieut. Alvin C. Gillem, Lieut. Samuel F. Chaffin, Lieut. C. H. Webber, Lieut. H. W. Closson, Lieut. Douglas Ramsay, Assistant Surgeon Wm. F. Cornich, Lieut. of Engineers Waiter McFarland. Captain Hunt, of the Engineers, with a large force of mechanics and laborers, has been occupied during the winter in preparing the fort for the reception of the entire ordnance, and has everything ready for completion of the armament. The quarters for the soldiers are sufficiently advanced to accommodate the present command. The barracks will be finished this spring. Without particularizing, it is sufficient to say that Fort Taylor is now on a complete war footing, and is amply garrisoned and fully supplied with wood, water, coal, provisions, ammunition and ordnance stores for one year's use. The health of the garrison is perfect.

Dr. Charles Sutherland, U. S. A., joins Major Porter's command at this place, and returns North by the Webster.

Major Trealors B. Tower, United States Engineers, actake up their quarters within the walls of Fort Taylor.

Dr. Charles Sutherland, U. S. A., joins Major Porter's command at this place, and returns North by the Webster.

Major Trealors B. Tower, United States Engineers, accompanied by Lieutenant Gilman, left this city a few weeks since in the United States transport schooner Tortugas, and was landed at Fort Pickens on or about the 15th. The steamship Star of the West, McGowan, from New York, passed this city on the afternoon of the 20th; she is bound to Brazos.

The steamship Costracoalcos passed this city on the 21st, bound to Brazos.

The United States Coast Survey schooner Agassiz sailed on the 24th for New York.

The steamship Atlantic, Hutchins, leaves to-morrow for New Orleans.

The Northern mails arrive now regularly by the Florida steamers. We learn that the Galveston and Atlantic will continue their trips during the summer.

Judge William Marvin, of the United States District Court for the Scuthern District of Florida, is about to resign his judgeship. He will remove to the city of New York. He has been engaged by the Board of Underwriters to attent to their cases in the New York courts. So it is reported.

Judge Marvin does not resign on account of the politi-

sign his judgesnip. He will remove to the city of New York. He has been engaged by the Board of Underwriters to attent to their cases in the New York courts. So it is reported.

Judge Marvin does not resign on account of the political difficulties which are dividing our country. He is a strong Union man, and has been very energetic in his endeavors to stay the secession movement in this city. The question which now interests us is, will the present administration appoint another judge to act in Judge Marvin's place, or will they allow the Southern confederacy to inaugurate an Admiralty Court which must exercise jurisdiction over property and persons where the federal government have still a firm foothold?

Lieutenant Morton, United States Engineers, is in the city. He has been ordered to Fort Jefferson, and will relieve Lieutenant Reese, now in charge of the construction. The United States schooner Tortugas arrived at Fort Jefferson on the 24th, and sent up despatches from the Commodore off Penascola to the Naval Agent at Key West by the Daniel Webster. The squadron are short of provisions.

The steamer Orusader, Lieutenant Craven, is now at the naval depot, receiving stores for the fleet. She sails this evening for Pensacola. She returns to this station immediately.

One of our reporters visited the Daniel Webster shortly after her arrival here yesterday afternoon, and from cor board he was able to learn the following additional parti-culars of the state of affairs in Texas up to the time of

The Texans were coming in in small numbers to occupy the forts and stations evacuaated by the United States troops, but it is generally believed they will concentrate their forces for the purpose of assailing the Mexicans. The Indians are already sweeping the frontiers, driving off horses and catted the purpose of assailing the Mexicans. The Indians are already sweeping the frontiers, driving off horses and catted to have between two and three thousand mea assembled, and is satively engaged in preparations for making an attack on the Texans. The number of men already as sembled is thought to be very much exaggerated, and five or six handred, it is thought, would be much searer the mark. The Texans will, however, have amployment for all their forces, as the Indians have aiready committed depreciations within one hundred miles of Brazce. All along the Rio Grande border the people are in favor of the Union. At Brownsville on the day of the election there were about nine hundred

Texan Rangers present, who controlled the election, and only a few of the nost influential and wealthy citz as cast their vetes without being intimidated by these men. A row is daily expected to to take place between Onlone J. S. Ford, of Texan notoriety, his Lieutenant Colonel, General McLeod, and Mr. Nichols, the Oramiscioner. Mr. Nichols, it is said, is in the habit of neglecting the business of his department, or else leaving it to his subordinates. During one of the interviews between Mr. Nichols and Colonel Ford, the Colonel called him an ass, and wound up by saying that he was an imbecile, and crazy. Much dissatisfaction has been caused by the statements which have appeared in some of the New York papers that the United States troops statismed in Texas had become in some measure demoralized, and unwilling to fight. They are all—so say their officer—strong Union mea, and will fight for the Union aboud they over he called upon to do so.. The remainner of the United States troops in fexas will be as route for the North in about hix or eight weeks. The Baniel Webster passed the Star of the West about two hundred mites of for the Star of the West about two hundred mites of for the Star of the West about two hundred mites of for the same passenge, and the rriops on board are all in fine health. When she reached hey west they found the prople very much excited, and apparently not inclined to supply them with fresh water; but finding that the troops were determined to take by force if non-easary whatever supplies were needed, they complied with their request, although with a very ill grace. The troops which arrived here yesterday in the Daniel Webster proceeded to Fort Hunilton last night, where they will remain until further orders are received from headquarters.

The new steamship Santiago de Cuba will be launched from the yard of Jeremiah Simonson, Greenpoint, on

This ship has been built for Mesers. Valiente & Co., of St. Jago de Cuba, under contract with the Neptune Iron Works, foot of Eighth street, East river, to which dock

of steamers between this port and St. Jago. Her dimen 238; depth of hold, 27; breadth of beam, 38; over thouse, 52. She has three decks, and is about and moulded 15 inches; the frames below are of white oak; top of hackmatack and white chestnut. The Stem and stern posts of white oak; the inner stern post ns, two on each side, 12 by 12 inches. Bige keet sons 12 by 12, extending the whole length of the ship. sons 12 by 12, extending the whole length of the saip. She is diagonally strapped with 5 by % iron from bilge to second deck, secured to frames by 3% inch bolts. An iron strap of same dimensions goes entirely around the ship inside. The planking is of oak. Each beam in the lower decks is well supported with bosom and lodging knees. Ceiling in lower hold five streaks of 9 inches

The cabin deck is to be furnished with fifty first class erooms, of extra large size. The dining room Her stern will be ornamented with the chivalric order of Wm. D. Phelps. The engine is to be a marine beam, of 66 inches diameter of cylinder and 11 feet stroke, with two boilers, 12 feet wide, 30 feet long; iron water wheels 29 feet diameter, 9½ feet wide; shaft 17 inches diameter pump and boiler and an engine for taking in and dis-charging cargo. It is intended that in all her arrange-

Wednesday evening, April 3, on Terence Bellew McManus, who lately died in Sta Francisco. The subject of the address of '48. He had been a presperous young merchant in Liverpool. His sincerity in plunging into the Irish revolutionary movement was unquestionable, for, being neither a writer nor an orator, he had no personal vanity and so romantic a life should be made known as they denion, a fellow prisoner and fellow exile of McManue alone can do them justice. From all we hear this will be the audience, we presume, will be the most crowded and

ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE JUNIOR CLASS OF THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.—The annual exhibition of the Junior morning in the chapel of the University. A large and fashionable audience was in attendance, and the proceedings, which were of a highly interesting character, were interspersed with excelent music by the National Guard (Seventh regiment) band. The platform was occupied by the Rev. Dr. Ferris, Chancellor of the University, and the members of the different faculties. The exercises took place in accordance with the following programme:—
"Necessity of Obedience to law," G. L. Smith, New York; "God With Us," C. Bretts, New York; "True Maniliness," J. O. Pingry, New Jerses; "Political Prosperity," W. R. Syme, New York; "Parioles of Athens," (Eucleian) B. W. Bond, New York; "Our Mission," M. Whiting, New York; "Mirabeau, the Revolutionist," F. Hosford, New York; "Man the Author of his Destiny," W. H. Boadleston, New York; "Man the Author of his Destiny," W. H. Boadleston, New York; "Our English Epic," I. W. Ochman, New York. The different orations did credit to the young gentlemen who delivered them. A number of them partock of a political nature, but their emphatic Union sentiments were warmly applauded by the audience. If we might individualize, the oration on "Ambition of Office" was particularly worthy of mention as containing many admirable though not the less deserved hits at the political fobbes of the age. The exercises concluded with the presentation of the Webster (oratorical) prize (Barth's Travels in Africa) to Mr. Cornelius.

General Miramon, ex-President of Mexico, family and suite, are stopping at the Gramercy Park Hosse. Baron de Wetterstedt, Minister to the United States from Sweden; William B. Reed, Thomas Graham and Howard Spencer, of Philadelphia; A. Barff, of England, and J. H. Phinney, of Washington, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

W. S. Edwards and C. T. Jardellar, of the United States Coast Survey; W. R. Tearrill, of the United States Army; C. Howell, and Lewis Lefebre, of Philadelphia, and D. W. Armstrong, of Newburg, are stopping at the St. Denis Hotel.

Marino Alvarez, and J. Nuno, of Havana; G. W. Smiley, of Philadelphia; Colonel Berhkam, of Oncida; G. T. Atwood, of Taunton, and C. S. Talcafero are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Hon. J. M. Withers, Mayor of Mobile, Ala., and family; C. A. Washburn, of California; George Barrett, of New York; A. D. Mann, of Alabama; A. P. Nichols, of Buffalo; Waldo Maynard, Robert Barnett, and B. L. Francis and wife, of Virginia, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Madame Lottie de la Santa, of Havana; Captain Tyler and wife, of Connecticut; E. Ouesda and wife, of Porto Rico; C. Warden, of New York; Madame Blanchot and Mrs. Kingford, of Washington; C. P. Heminway, of Chile; Washington Hunt, of Lockport, and Mrs. Rockwell and daughter, of Sing Sing, are stopping at the Everett House.

House.

Hou. O. B. Matteson, of Utica; Hon. J. F. Simmons, of Rhode Island; Hon. Truman Smith, of Hartford; Hon. A. B. Dickins, of Hornby; Captain Bulloch, of Steamship Bienville; Thomas Fuch, of New Orleans; R. J. Batty, of Cincinnati; Commodore Stockton, of New Jersey; R. J. Battle and wife, of Cincinnati; G. W. Hewey and wife, and S. B. Stilk, of Philadelphia, and C. M. Goodrich and wife, of Baltimore, are stopping at the Astor House.

R. Balley, of Chicago; J. R. Staley, of Nassau; R. N. Calor, of Baltimore; J. M. Tate, of North Carolina; E. G. Haight and J. Ferguson, of California; J. H. Thompson, of Jubuque; J. P. Baxter, of Maine; T. R. Peterson, of Philadelphia; J. Thompson, of Tennessee, and J. M. Gestland, of Memphis, are stopping at the Metroroditan Hotel.

F. Peel, Enq., of London; Col. J. D. Hooves, of Washington; Capt. & R. S. Todd, of Dacotah Tee Gory; Dr. Perine, of the United States Army, and feeling; Judge Klibreth, of Ohio; Col. Samuel Coit and smily, of Hartford; E. D. Brigham, Mr. Robb, G. P. Fuk and R. S. Denny, of Boston; D. J. Juntice, of St. Paul; L. W. Powell, of Kentucky; H. G. Kinght, of sassachusetts; John S. Harry, of Baltimore; E. Ford, of Georgia, are stopping at the Orleans, and W. H. Peels, of Georgia, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Johnson, the newly elected Senator from Missouri, is not seen, but a nephew of ex-Governor Johnson, of Virginis—His father/Colonel William Johnson, still resides, we believe, in Harrison county, Va.

Major George Dess, later attached to General Wool's

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEWS FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

thibustering in the Assembly—Quarantine Expenditure— The Cost to the State Under the Present Legislishere—Bo Extra Session—The Extremely Honest Men of Neo in the Lobby—Bill to Punish Fraudulent Brokers, do

when Mr. Prendergast was brought before the bar of the

although they are present; but the adoption of this and by their voting for or against it decide it, they would made their interest to vote. This resolution effectually

perty on Staten Island. This bill was advocated by the representative from Richmond county, but it seems that does not meet the views of the Quarantine Con sioners, and, as they say, does not provide for the sale of the land in the way that it will bring the highest price. Both sides are content that the property should be sold, but the question is, how and by of the numerous officials shall be turned out of office. At the commencement of the session a bill was brought up,

before the committee this afternoon, and a taken from the reports of those connected wi tine and emigration may not be out of place h in 1857 a bill passed creating a Commission moval of Quarantine station. Mesers. George i Benson and O. Bowne were appointed Con under it. The sum of one hundred and fifty th lars was appropriated by the act to carry out sions of the act. Of that appropriation the

proper; yel, masmuch as it would interiere with his ticipation in the duties of the Assembly, which west be a public calamity, he moved that it be reacind—rather cool, I think.

One or two members of the House rose —a question of privilege this morning in regard to —a reports in the Aryus relating to the proceedings—ring the passage of the Troy University bill. I thus that the members of the Troy University bill. I thus that the members of the Indiana the reports of the degree of the troy University bill. I thus that the members of this Legislature may —sider themselves very fortunate that the reports did not daguerrectype them of the series of